

000007-03722460

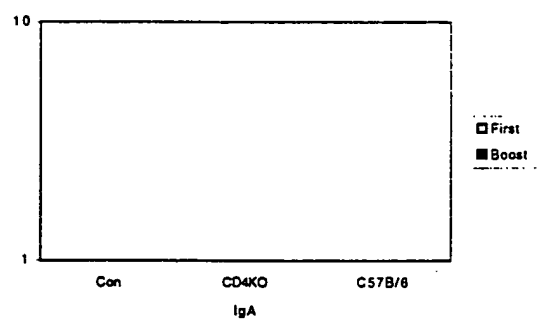
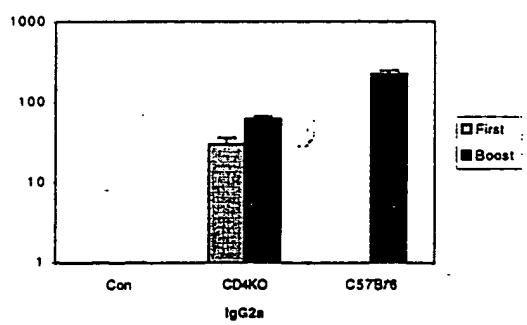
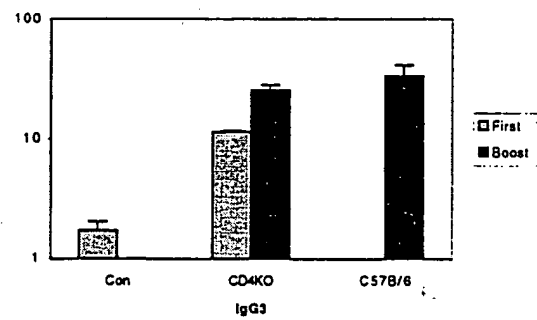
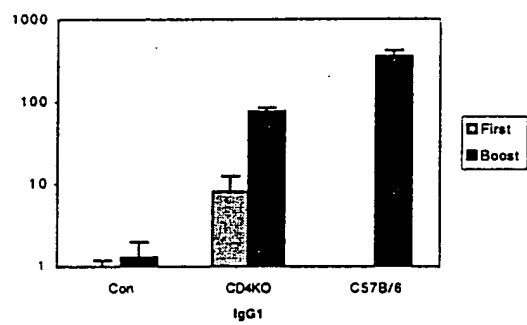
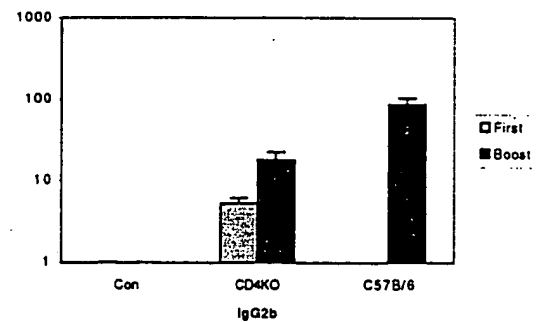
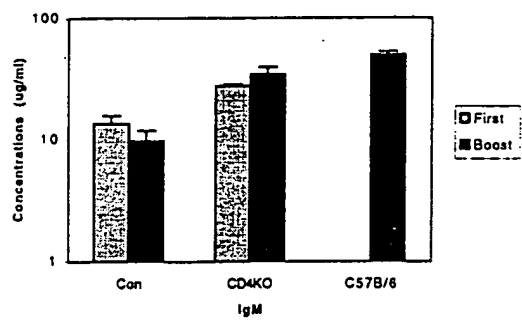


FIG. 1

008027" 95T2260

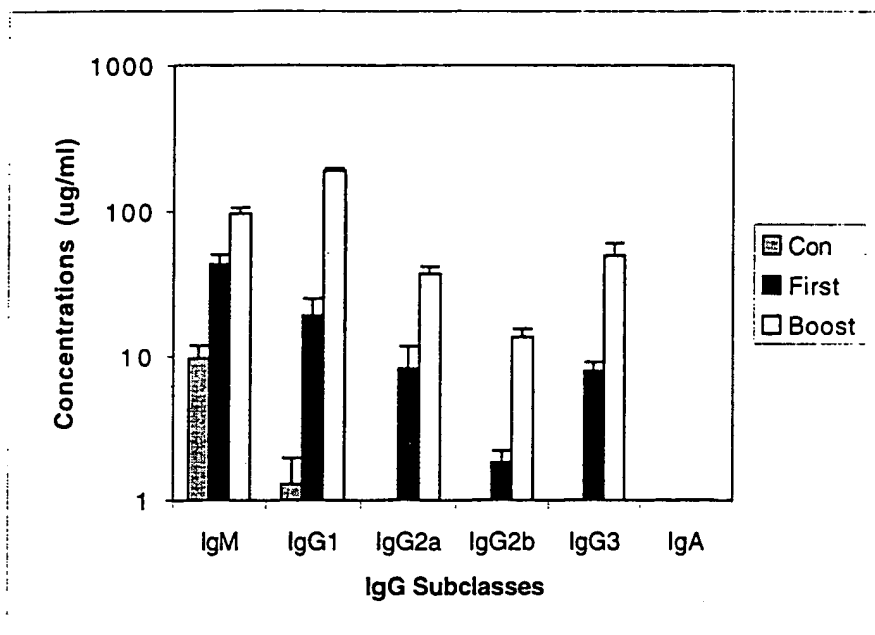
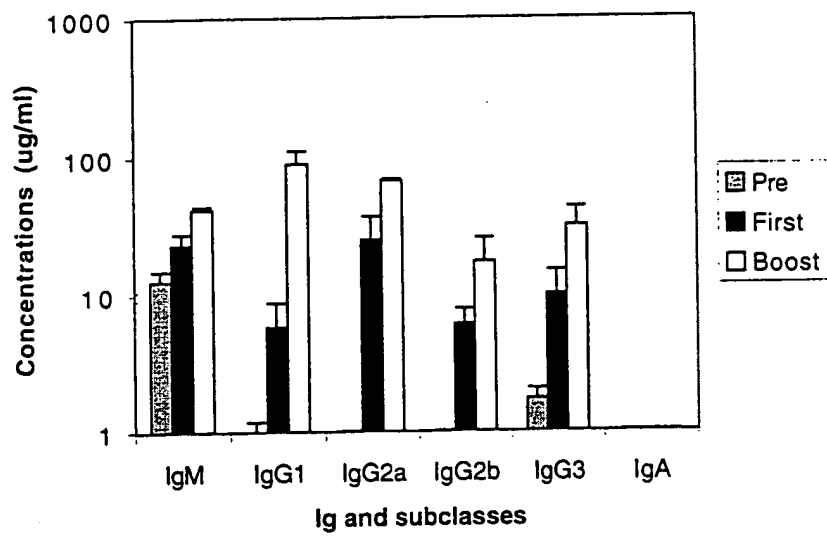


FIG. 2

[illegible]

**FIG.3**

003027" 99T22250

Plaque reduction assay with serum from CD4 T-cell  
knockout mice immunized with inactivated PR8  
viruses

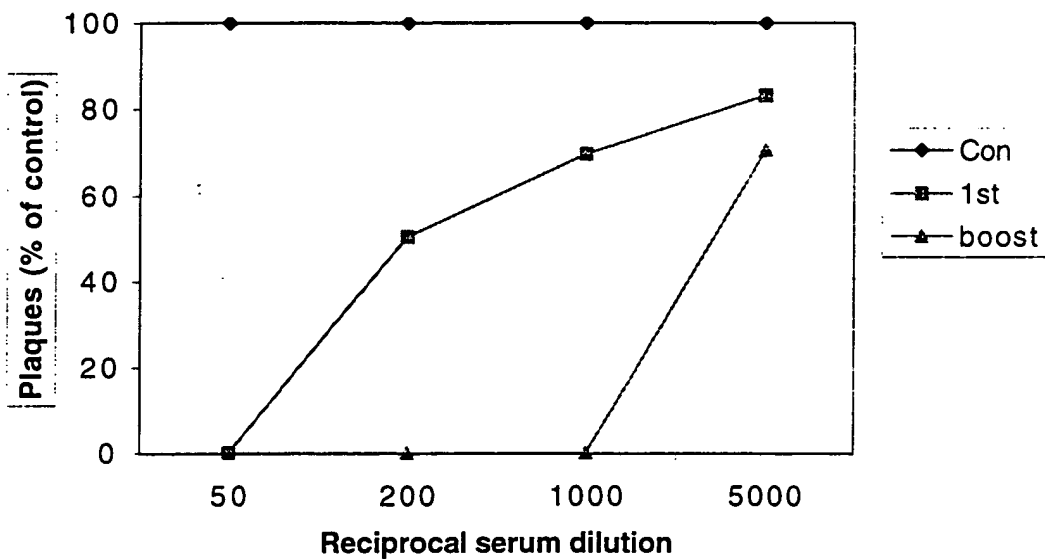


FIG. 4

(a)

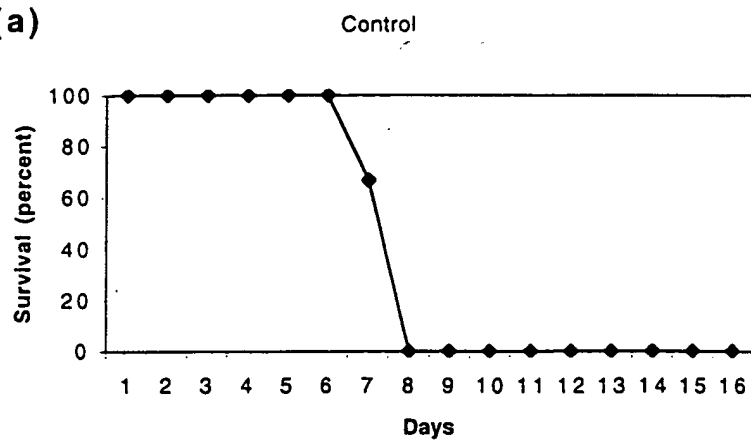


FIG. 5A

(b)

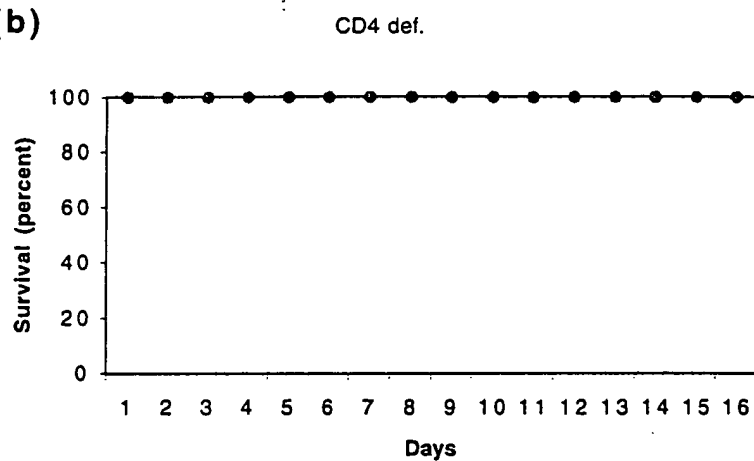


FIG. 5B

(c)

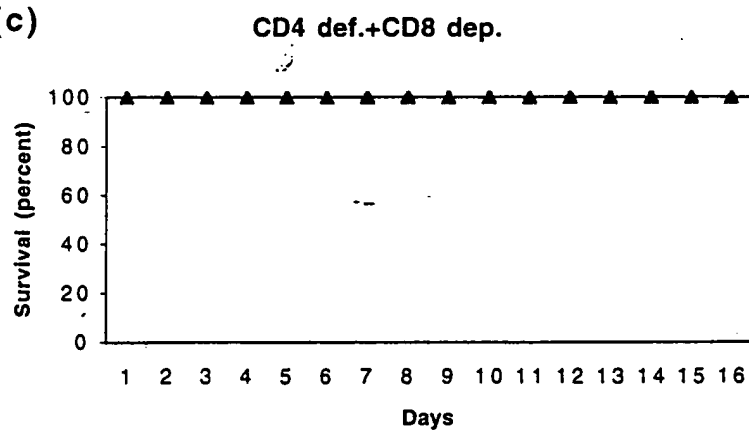
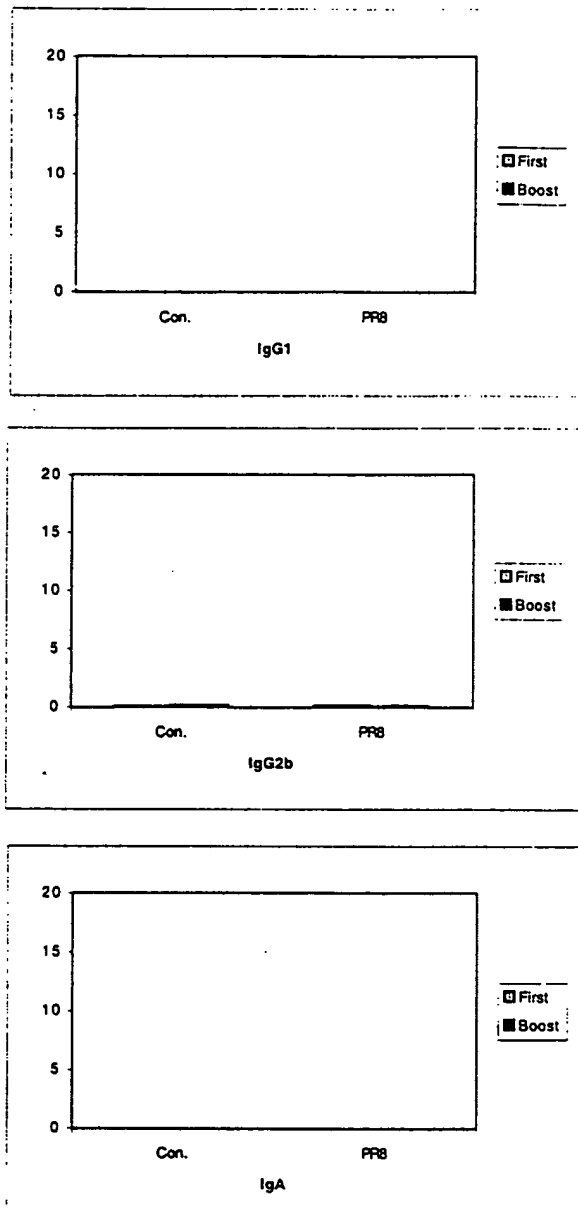


FIG. 5C

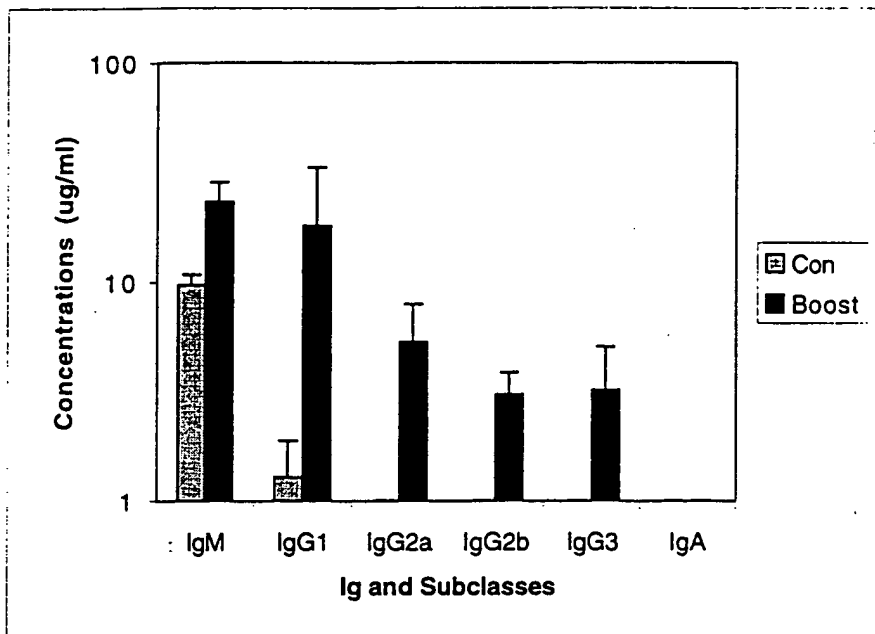
The figure consists of three vertically stacked bar charts. Each chart has 'Con.' and 'PR8' on the x-axis and 'First' (hatched bars) and 'Boost' (solid black bars) on the legend. The y-axis for all charts is 'Concentration (ug/ml)'.

- Top Chart (IgM):** The y-axis ranges from 0 to 50. For the 'Con.' group, both 'First' and 'Boost' concentrations are low, around 4 ug/ml. For the 'PR8' group, the 'First' concentration is approximately 14 ug/ml and the 'Boost' concentration is approximately 17 ug/ml.
- Middle Chart (IgG2a):** The y-axis ranges from 0 to 20. For both 'Con.' and 'PR8' groups, the concentrations for both 'First' and 'Boost' are very low, near 0 ug/ml.
- Bottom Chart (IgG3):** The y-axis ranges from 0 to 20. For both 'Con.' and 'PR8' groups, the concentrations for both 'First' and 'Boost' are very low, near 0 ug/ml.



**FIG. 6**

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the type of the stimulus on the response time. The results show that the response time is significantly affected by the type of the stimulus ( $F(1, 10) = 10.0, p < 0.05$ ). The response time is significantly longer for the complex stimulus than for the simple stimulus.



**FIG. 7**

008021" 93T E 60 CD8

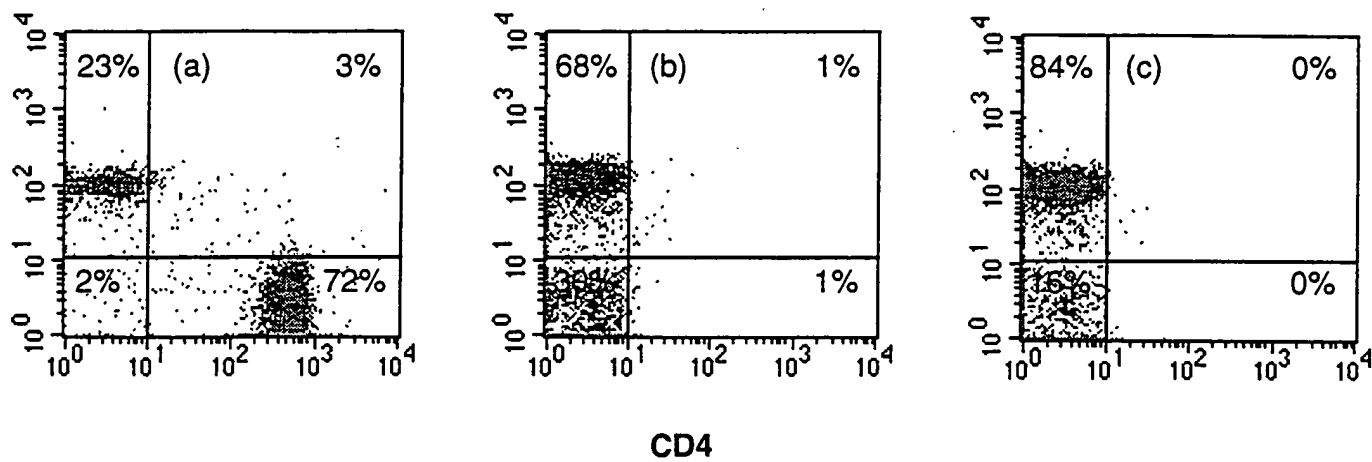


FIG. 8